

FARM HAND SUES FOR WAGES SAID TO BE DUE HIM

Biggs Alleges He Worked Without Receiving Pay For Several Months

GRUBAUGH WOULD HAVE AUTO CONTRACT VOIDED

Nyhart Appeals From Decision Of Justice; Court House News

B. J. Biggs has filed suit in the common pleas court against W. W. Butler for a total of \$495.92 which he alleges is due him for labor performed on the defendant's farm. The plaintiff alleges in his petition that he commenced working for the defendant on April 1, 1918, under contract at \$25 per month and that there is due him on this contract the sum of \$275 with interest, which makes the total \$298.57, and under contract at \$30 the month for the first six months of the following year with interest, making a total of \$187.35. Biggs seeks judgment for the full amount. R. L. Carr is Mr. Biggs' attorney.

Appeals Case—

A transcript from the court of 'Squire George S. Harter has been filed in the common pleas court in the matter of the suit of Earl Grubaugh against the Nyhart Auto Sales Co. and Burt Nyhart, in which the plaintiff seeks to rescind a contract for the purchase of an automobile.

The plaintiff alleges that he is an infant and says that he purchased an automobile from the defendant, paying \$125 for the machine, and that while it was in a garage at Fredericktown it was damaged by fire, whereupon the defendant took possession of the machine and still has it. Grubaugh claims the right to rescind the contract by reason of his being under legal age.

Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the magistrate's court. W. M. Koons is Grubaugh's attorney and R. L. Carr represents the defendant.

Account Filed—

The first and final account of James W. Noffsinger, executor of the estate of Emeline Cook, has been filed in the probate court, showing \$776.94 received and \$373.74 expended, leaving a balance of \$403.20.

Will Admitted—

The will of Byron Davis was admitted to probate in the probate court Wednesday. Mrs. Davis has also filed her election to take under the will.

Administrator Appointed—

B. F. Perrine has been appointed administrator of the estate of Clara Perrine by the probate court. He gave bond in the sum of \$700 with a surety company as security.

Guardian Appointed—

Rosy Carter was appointed guardian of Franklin O. Carter by the probate court Wednesday. Bond was furnished in the sum of \$150.

Marriage License—

Sheldon B. Adams, farmer, Pike township, and Mrs. Sylvia A. Lucas, Fredericktown. Rev. J. T. Morton.

Deeds Filed—

W. W. Peoples to James Silliman, parcel in Fredericktown, \$3,200.
John S. Elder to Charles L. Dougherty, parcel in Clinton, \$1.
Frank E. Cotton to Lewis P. Brickner, 50 acres in Liberty, \$1.
Milan Underwood to Michael Underwood, parcel in Clinton, \$120.
Estella M. Gilmore to John L. Gilmore, 100 acres in Berlin, \$1.

The Pneumonia Season

The cold, damp weather of March seems to be the most favorable for the pneumonia germ. Now is the time to be careful. The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger. As soon as the first indication of a cold appears take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. As to the value of this preparation, ask anyone who has used it.

REV. HILAS MILLER PREACHES TONIGHT

Rev. Hilas H. Miller will preach and Mrs. Miller and a large chorus choir sing at the revival service to-night at the M. E. church. The Sunday school orchestra will assist.

OUR COUNTRY

CALLS UPON YOU TO SAVE YOUR MONEY, FOR MONEY, MUNITIONS AND MAN-POWER WILL WIN THE WAR.

1. Be patriotic.
2. And save your money.
3. Buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates.
4. Open a savings account.
5. With the Buckeye State Building and Loan Company.
6. Rankin building, 22 West Gay street, Columbus, Ohio.
7. Assets \$14,700,000. Five percent paid on time deposits. Call or write for booklets.

EICHEL CALLED TO THE COLORS

Chiropractor Expects To Go To Ft. Oglethorpe

M'BETH HIS SUCCESSOR

New Man Has Had Army Service But Leg Injury Caused Discharge

Dr. Arthur G. Eichel left Thursday for his home at Uhrichsville, called to the colors. He will be sent "somewhere in America" with the Tuscarora county draft quota on March 29. Where this will be, Dr. Eichel has not been informed, although it is said that Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is a possible destination.

During his six months' stay in the city, Dr. Eichel has made many warm friends who hope that when the war is over, he will see fit to return to this city and resume his chiropractic practice. He is a member of the local lodge of Elks, having transferred his membership here.

Dr. A. R. McBeth of Pittsburgh, who was Dr. Eichel's roommate in college, will take his place here. Dr. McBeth entered the army nine months ago and later sustained an accident to his leg which resulted in a discharge. He was stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga. Dr. McBeth is single and is a member of the Masonic lodge.

544 REGISTRANTS IN CLASS ONE IN KNOX CO. COUNT SHOWS

Evans Makes Enumeration At The Request Of Provost Marshal General

At the request of the provost marshal general, Chief Clerk Evans of the local draft board completed an enumeration of Knox county registrants in Class 1 Thursday and announced that the total is 544. No reason was assigned for wanting the figures by the provost marshal general, but it is presumed that the figures are being compiled with a view to ascertaining the number of men to be called in the second draft provided the amount should be based upon the number of men in Class 1—a scheme that has been meeting with much opposition in congress.

The following rulings of the district board on appeals and industrial claims have been received by the local board:

Class 1—Everett G. Almack, Ivaa E. Roop, Harry K. Miller, Ralph W. White, Jesse C. Taylor, Charles C. Farmer, George E. Thiel, Francis A. Jackson, Samuel A. Mills, Frank H. Jupiter, Stanley Kempton, Melvin B. Fry, Earl Stoyke.

Class 2—William E. Loney, John R. Spurgeon, Carl F. Hess, Lewis A. Tower, Eugene H. Bell, J. Arthur Morton, George R. Fowler, Royal A. Melick, Howard E. Schwartz, Rollie H. Woods, Joseph C. DeWitt, Madison M. Coss, Walter D. Gessling, John F. Forsythe, Arthur McMillen, Leon W. Hunter, Lewis G. Durbin, Floyd N. Bishop, Philip J. Lahmon, Max D. Fightmaster, Jay Bell, Albert A. Hoffman, Frederick Jewell, Harry O. Shrimplin, W. Raymond Scott.

Ralph J. Sellers, William C. Loney.
Class 3—Warren Horton, Ross E. Beheler, Almon E. Zimmerman, Edward Burson, Fred J. Diehl.
Class 4—Levada Bailey, Burton Vail, Roy W. McDonald, James M. McMahon, Clifton Mills, May Umphreys, George N. Wolfe.

MOTORISTS WARNED BY CHIEF PARKER

License Tag, Light And Traffic Laws Are Emphasized

Chief Parker has issued instructions to motorists concerning license tags and lights, not forgetting the speed limit. Here they are:

All automobiles must be equipped with 1918 license tags by April 1. Lights on the rear of cars must be kept burning nights when in operation and the speed within the city limits must not exceed 15 miles per hour. Buggies and all kinds of horse-drawn vehicles also must have lights at night. When parking machines on the public square, they must be backed up or headed to the curb and no machines run in or placed behind machines so placed.

Chief Parker adds that from now on, these traffic rules will be rigidly enforced, violations being numerous.

A Bilious Attack

When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach instead of digesting. This inflames the stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.

WAR GARDENERS TO MOBILIZE TONIGHT FOR SPRING DRIVE

Plans For Garden Campaign Will Be Laid By 'Knights Of The Spade'

War gardeners and all other citizens interested in gardening, either from the standpoint of personal gain, recreation or patriotism, will hold a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce at 7 o'clock tonight to lay plans for organizing the local gardeners so that they may be able to effect considerable saving in making and caring for their gardens and may also profit from the concerted effort of all in making the gardens a success.

A definite plan of campaign to induce more people to plant gardens may also be presented at the meeting. It is announced. Those arranging for the meeting have announced that all citizens are invited to attend the meeting.

EVANGELISTIC MEET THURSDAY EVENING WITH EXTRA MUSIC

Evangelistic services will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Congregational church. The sermon subject is "God's Unfailing Word." There will be special music, including a duet by Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Patterson.

HIS ANNUAL VISIT

Ezra Belt of Chestnut Ridge, Licking county, was in the city Thursday, peddling sassafras.

WOODHALL FUNERAL

The funeral of the late Thomas Woodhall, which will be held at 10 o'clock Friday morning at Miller Brothers' chapel, will be private.

REVIVAL SERVICES TONIGHT

A revival service will be held at the Baptist church at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The sermon subject will be "The Happiest Man." Special music will be a feature of the program.

SERVICES AT HOPEWELL

Rev. G. R. Dye of the local Baptist church will preach at the Hopewell Baptist church at 2 o'clock (sundays) Sunday. The sermon subject will be "The Forgiveness of Sin." Herbert W. Smith will also speak at this meeting.

The Rise And Fall Of The Russian Republic Or A Monument To National Humiliation

In just one day less than a year's time after they had cast off the Romanoff shackles, the people of Russia, through the machinations of circumstances find themselves under a domination much more oppressive than that against which they originally arose.

Forced to a humiliating peace with Germany, which involved the surrender of thousands of square miles of lands, the Russian "republic" has turned out to be a rank failure.

The following review of the Russian situation the past year has been prepared by The Associated Press for The Banner:

When the transoceanic cables, ordinarily high-pitched with the news of the war, remained silent for hours in succession early in March regarding the internal affairs of Russia, the world's statesmen guessed the truth: A revolution was undermining a throne from which a massive Empire has been ruled automatically for centuries. Significant happenings in Russia had forecast this uprising, and when the cables resumed it became known that the Romanoff dynasty had been overthrown and a republic born.

There had been food riots and labor strikes in Petrograd. The sitting of the Duma had been suspended by Nicholas II. to be "resumed next month (April) unless extraordinary circumstances intervene." And it was upon the Duma that the mass of the Russian people depended for the successful prosecution of their part in the world war and for the redemption of German influence from governmental circles.

The Emperor abdicated on March 14, his ministry being swept from office, and the Grand Duke Michael, was named Regent. These events were preceded by three days of rioting in the streets of Petrograd, about 500 or 700 persons being killed. The garrisons at Petrograd and Moscow wavered and then went over in a body to the revolutionaries. Pro-German reactionaries were rounded up. Many political prisoners were liberated, including a great horde which, freed from incarceration in Siberia, entered Petrograd amid scenes not unlike those at Paris during the French Revolution. Important among these returned exiles was Madame Catherine Breshkovskaya, "Grand mother of the Revolution."

The Duma leaders had brought all this about, having disregarded an order from the Emperor to dissolve and having voted to create a provisional government. Other garrisons came in to strengthen the movement, and Russian Army generals at the front assured their support.

Grand Duke Michael abdicated the throne on March 16.

A new national cabinet was organized, with Prince George E. Lvoff as Premier and Minister of the Interior, and Alexander Kerensky, later to become a dominating figure in this drama, as Minister of Justice.

The new regime proclaimed policies which included amnesty for political prisoners, religious freedom, liberty of speech and universal suffrage. Even in the war capitals of the Central Powers it was conceded that the Revolution had been accomplished under the guidance of Russia's war party, and some of the German newspapers dared to predict that the revolt would be far-reaching as a step toward the democratization of Europe. In England it was regarded as an Entente triumph and a German disaster.

The United States, then neutral, was first to recognize the provisional government, on March 22. A few days later Great Britain, France and Italy, officially welcomed the new republic. America later sent diplomatic and railroad missions to aid Russia, and made financial loans. Elihu Root, who headed the diplomatic body, assured the provisional government that the United States would stand by Russia and other members of the mission expressed confidence in the success of the new democracy. Jews throughout the world interpreted the situation as a stride toward universal freedom for their race.

Meanwhile the deposed Emperor and Empress Alexandra were ordered arrested and they were made prisoners at Tsarskoe-Selo, later being removed with their entourage to Fortress St. Peter and St. Paul, at Petrograd.

A plot to proclaim Grand Duke Michael Emperor failed, in April. Nikolai Lenin, a noted revolutionary of the radical Socialist type, returned from exile in Switzerland and established himself at the palace of Madam Kshesinska, a famous dancer who had been a favorite of the ruler. With many followers, Lenin opposed the new regime by advocating peace. Suspected as pro-German agents, he and some of his associates were arrested several months later after they

had done incalculable harm through their public and secret agitations. Subsequently he escaped.

Strikes, agrarian disorders, anti-government demonstrations at Kronstadt, Sebastopol and elsewhere, mutinies in the fleets and among entire regiments at the front, together with steps taken by Finland and the Ukraine to attain political independence, cast into uncertainty, during subsequent months, the question whether the success of the revolution was certain. About mid-July Petrograd was placed under Army control after street fighting in which sixty-six persons were killed and 650 wounded. German agents were believed to have instigated these disturbances. Tens of thousands of German spies had been able to invade Russia, and for a period the provisional government hesitated to prosecute them and the Russian fanatics who were their tools, for fear of being accused of oppression and tyranny.

With only one Socialist, Kerensky, the first Cabinet was too weak to survive, the peasants and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates demanding stronger representation. A second Ministry was formed, on May 19, with six Socialists among its fifteen members, and a military offensive was begun in Galicia which steeled the hearts of the Entente with renewed courage. Begun on a front extending about eighteen miles, the advance was carried on vigorously at various points on an 800-mile front from the Gulf of Riga to Rumania. Brzezany and Halicz were captured.

The keynote of the attitude of the ruling faction of the new regime was sounded in resolutions adopted by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates urging the democracies of all nations to influence their governments to adopt peace formulae. This suggestion created worldwide interest but, while openly discussed in governmental circles, it met with no response from leaders of Entente ministries.

Meanwhile Petrograd had exposed an attempt by Germany to conclude a separate peace. This offer, made through Swiss channels, resulted in the expulsion from Russia of Robert Grimm, a prominent Socialist internationalist. Grimm was a Swiss citizen. Austrian efforts to lure Russia into a separate peace also were rebuffed, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates issuing a proclamation saying the nation favored only a general peace.

Although Lvoff had remained as Premier of the second Cabinet, Kerensky, as Minister of War and Marine, became the dominating power, and to him was accorded the credit of inaugurating the military offensive which the Entente dared to hope would develop into a smashing blow against the Central Powers. An attempt to assassinate Kerensky at Polotsk on July 20 only served to strengthen his position with the workmen, peasants and those soldiers who were loyal.

But in Galicia, disaffection broke out among the Russian troops. Some refused to obey orders and retreated as the Austro-Germans advanced. A military collapse had begun. The provisional government issued a proclamation saying the nation's fateful hour was at hand and warning against anarchists and other foes within. The Army was kept to be honeycombed with German spies.

Tarnopol, Brzezany, Halicz, Stanislaw and Kolomea were lost. The line of retreat extended on a front of 155 miles from the River Sereth to the wooded Carpathians, the Russians losing many prisoners and heavy guns, together with great stores of supplies and ammunition which the Entente had furnished in anticipation of a continuance of the offensive. The Russians surrendered all the ground, and more, which had been won on their advance.

In this emergency, Kerensky became the Republic's hope. This youthful figure—he is 37—a lawyer who came out of his earlier obscurity first by defending oppressed Jews, was granted unlimited powers by the peasants and the soldiers and workmen. He became virtually a dictator, with his regime called the "Government of National Safety." His was the stupendous task of re-establishing order at the front and within the government itself.

On July 20 it had been announced that Lvoff had resigned and that Kerensky had succeeded him as Premier, retaining, however, his portfolio as Minister of War and Marine. The new Cabinet, the third since the inception of the revolution and the second coalition body, contained five Socialists and five non-Socialists.

Kerensky promised the provisional government he would "save Russia and Russian unity by blood and iron if argument and reason, honor and conscience," were not sufficient. He

attributed the recent revolt to the desertion of constitutional Democratic members of the Lvoff government. To stop the military retreat, to avert economic dissolution, to restore the country's finances, were, he said, his immediate aims. Kerensky conceded the serious position of the Army and the necessity for heroic measures.

Toward the end of July, Kerensky appeared to have injected his influence and power into the situation to an extent that foreshadowed an end to the Russian retreat. The death penalty was restored in the Army and insubordinations were ordered punished in that manner. The "Command of Death," composed of woman soldiers, was setting an example by its bravery and its disregard of the odds against it, in the Vilna region; and south of the Carpathians the Russians fought in co-operation with the reformed Rumanian Army, struck important offensive blows.

These efforts proved sporadic, however, as the Germans took up the offensive with renewed vigor and completely overran the comparatively few Russian defenders. In the fall, strategic Russia positions were captured almost at will by the invaders.

On Nov. 8, the Kerensky government was overthrown by the Maximists or Bolsheviks, headed by Nikolai

Lenine and Leon Trotsky, suspected of having been in the pay of Germany. On Nov. 28, formal peace negotiations between the Bolsheviks and the Germans were opened at Brest-Litovsk. The meeting broke up in a row and the Bolsheviks declared they would never submit to the humiliating terms proposed by Germany.

A second Brest-Litovsk conference resulted in the refusal of the Bolsheviks to sign a peace pact, although declaring the war with Germany at an end. This anomalous situation provoked Germany to a new offensive in which but little opposition was encountered and which is still continuing, apparently.

Bolshevik riot and disorder became so bad in Russia that the Russian people openly declared that they welcomed the German invasion as a forerunner of rest and quiet.

President Wilson never relinquished hope that the Russian people, despite their war-weariness, would decline to submit to German ascendancy and, even as late as last week, addressed a message to the Slavic nation at large, urging it to stand firm and assuring it of the cooperation of the United States of America.

The ratification of the peace pact with Germany by the Soviet apparently eliminates Russia completely from the war.

OAK GROVE

OAK GROVE, March 20—Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rinehart and children spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Willard Rinehart.

Protracted meeting will begin at Pike church on next Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. William Kirkpatrick and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kirkpatrick of North Liberty.

Fred Belt of Chicago is the guest of relatives here.

Mrs. Joseph Fields and son, Robert, spent Saturday in Mt. Vernon.

A surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick last Wednesday evening when a number of their neighbors called on them. Ice cream and cake, very served and a social time was enjoyed by all. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McManis, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Belt and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Leonard and son, Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Frye, Mr. and Mrs. William Kirkpatrick and children, Ralph, Geneva and Hene, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Workman and daughter, Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bell, Mrs. Sherman Stecher, William Stecher, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cunningham, Mrs. Charles Simpson, Mrs. James McManis, Perry Earnest, Albert Spry, John Hartman, Laura Kaiser, Bessie McManis, John McManis, Laura Cunningham and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick.

A farewell party was given Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cunningham and daughters of Pike township by their neighbors and friends on last Friday evening. The evening was spent in music and games and refreshments were served. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. Noah Ernest, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Proper, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard

and Doug and daughter, Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hoenshell and daughter, Benah, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Harris and children, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Leonard and son, Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. William Kirkpatrick and children, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Doug and daughter, Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vanatta and children, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh Dill, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Koppert, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Frazier and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Workman and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Stecher, Eliza Harris, Perry Earnest, Anna Griffith, Ora Poorman, Ruth Young, Blanche Benfield, Christina Crane, Bertha Poorman, Gladys Knerr, Mary Leedy, Mabel Keller, Nauda Cook, Ada Keller, Bessie Harris, Mary Proper, Florence Hoenshell, Nancy Harris, Florence Shira, Mel Nixon, Eva Burson, Julia Doug, Pauline Leonard, Hazel Daniels, Zelma Reed, Ruth Fletcher, Helen Scott, Orpha Reed, Opal Statler, Helen Motz, Laura Kaiser, Nana Katz, Letha Cunningham, Bessie McManis, Grace Fields, Eldon Keller, George Shira, Walter Page, Floyd Kunkel, Hurd Fletcher, Levi Hoover, Lester Proper, Royal Shira, Fred Kunkel, Paul Yarmen, Jennings Deakins, Calvin Reed, Lennan Burson, Raymond Motz, Clayton Scoles, Mirven Katz, Homer Deakins, Smith Pealer, Walter Brokaw, Charles Ward, Ivan Koppert, Ray Conrad, Harold Grubb, Virgil Pealer, Harold Grubb, Howard Statler, Chester Vian, Leland Leedy, William Stecher, Don Statler, Melvin Shira, Dwight Kunkel, Russell Poorman, Stanley Atherton, Alva Scoles, Harvey Cabb, Lester Page, George Doug, John McManis, Paul Katz, John Hartman, Robert Fields, Lottie Proper and Viola Ranson.

It Is Time To Think Of Awnings

It is time right now to order the new awnings for spring. We are ready to furnish awnings in any size, weight or pattern for stores, offices or private residences. We are equipped to handle awnings of any size. Get our prices before placing your order.

Awnings Ready To Hang

Ready to hang awnings complete with fixtures and frames for windows.

30 to 36 inches wide,
at \$2.25
36 to 42 inches wide,
at \$2.50

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